CLAIMS

1. A method for preventing and/or treating a neurodegenerative disease, neuropathy or a disease whose treatment requires neural regeneration, which comprises parenteral administration of an effective amount of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof to a mammal.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the disease to be treated is neurodegenerative disease.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the amount per dose in the parenteral administration is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.

4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is stroke.

5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is cerebral infarction.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the parenteral administration is intravenous administration.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the intravenous administration is continuous administration.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the continuous administration is infusion bag administration.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the dose of parenteral administration per once a day during an administration period of 1 day to 100 days is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the administration period is from 1 day to 10 days.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the administration period is 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 6 days or 7 days.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the administration period is 7 days.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is within a range of about 2 mg to about 12 mg.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 2 mg, about 4 mg, about 6 mg, about 8 mg, about 10 mg or about 12 mg.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 4 mg or about 8 mg.

16. The method according to claim 1, which is a method for inhibition of S-100β increase.

17. A method for inhibition of S-100β increase, which comprises parenterally administering to a mammal an effective amount of

(2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the amount per dose in the parenteral administration is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.

19. The method according to claim 17, wherein the parenteral administration is intravenous administration.

20. The method according to claim 17, wherein the dose of parenteral administration per once a day during an administration period of 1 day to 100 days is within a range of about 100 mg to about 2,000 mg.

21. The method according to claim 17, wherein the dose per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is within a range of about 2 mg to about 12 mg.

22. A parenterally administered agent for preventing and/or treating a neurodegenerative disease, a neuropathy or a disease whose treatment requires neural regeneration, which comprises (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof.

23. Use of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof for the manufacture of a parenterally administered agent for preventing and/or treating a neurodegenerative disease, a neuropathy or a disease whose treatment requires neural regeneration.

24. A method for preventing and/or treating cerebral infarction which comprises parenterally administering to a mammal an effective amount of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof

in combination with an effective amount of a tissue plasminogen activator.

25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the dose of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 4 mg or about 8 mg, and the dose of the tissue plasminogen activator per 1 kg of body weight of a patient is about 0.6 mg or about 0.9 mg.

26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the administration is started within 3 hours after onset of the cerebral infarction.

27. A parenterally administered agent for preventing and/or treating cerebral infarction which comprises (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof in combination with a tissue plasminogen activator.

28. Use of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid or a salt thereof in combination with a tissue plasminogen activator for the manufacture of a parenterally administering agent for preventing and/or treating cerebral infarction.

29. The method according to claim 1, 17 or 24, wherein (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid is used.

30. The agent according to claim 22 or 27, wherein (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid is comprised.

31. The use according to claim 23 or 28, wherein (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid is used.

32. A method for treating cerebral infarction, which comprises continuous administration of (2R)-2-propyloctanoic acid intravenously using infusion bag at a dose of about 4 mg or about 8 mg per 1 kg of body weight during administration period for 7 days.